

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

# THE MINERS AND NEGROES SHED BLOOD

## Desperate Battle at the Stockades at Virden Mines.

### SEVEN MEN ARE KILLED

Trouble Between Miners and Imported Negroes Culminates in a General Riot—The Arrival of a Chicago and Alton Train Bearing Two Hundred Negro Laborers. Superintendent Eyster Shot and Terribly Beaten—Manager Lukens Blames Governor Tanner for the Bloodshed.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 12.—The trouble between the union miners and the imported negroes culminated this afternoon in a terrific battle. As the Chicago and Alton special bearing 200 negro miners from the south arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden coal company's mines, shots were fired. Then followed hours of riot and bloodshed. At 10 o'clock tonight when the town was comparatively quiet, the list was seven dead and eighteen wounded.

The dead are: EDWARD WELSH, Springfield, FRANK BILLYET, Springfield, ALBERT SMITH, Mr. Olive, JOE KITTERLY, Mr. Olive, RANNEY KETTERLY, Mr. Olive, A. H. BRENNAN, Girard, D. H. KILEY, Chicago and Alton detective.

The wounded are: Ansel Ankel, Mr. Olive, Gustav Wesley, Mr. Olive, Edward Upton, Springfield, Thomas Jennings, Springfield, Joe Haines, Girard, shot in leg, Joe Runk, Girard, shot in arm, George Runk, Girard, shot in stomach, William Herman, Springfield, Joe Heston, Mr. Olive, shot in stomach, Joe Sprin, Mr. Olive, shot in arm, Bart Liger, engineer Chicago and Alton, shot in arm, J. F. Eyster, superintendent Climax Trading company, shot and beaten.

It is said that six men were wounded inside the stockade, but this has not been verified and those inside the stockade refuse to communicate with outsiders.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city and the Chicago and Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners determined awaiting their arrival.

MINERS MEET THE TRAIN.

Today the Chicago and Alton limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through en route to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade, a half mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform to see that it was not tampered with.

At 12:45 the special train passed the station and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train announcing the special's arrival.

Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside the battle was on.

A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed and while he was talking with two citizens he threw up his arms and fell dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route and the negro passengers returning the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchester, revolvers and firearms of all description. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley. Engineer Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. The fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open with a jerk, and the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded he did not know. The train stopped at the stockade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters armed with Winchester and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of miners. Eye witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate is placed at between 25 and 40. It is claimed that six within the stockade were wounded but those inside refuse to hold communication with the outside and nothing authentic can be learned. Word however, was sent from the stockade to physicians in town that their services were needed.

ATTACK ON EYSTER.

The supply and provision store of the Chicago-Virden company is known as the Climax Trading company with Superintendent Eyster in charge. After the firing at the stockade had subsided an attack was made on Eyster. He had taken doctors to the mines and was entering his store when the cry was raised that Manager Fred Lukens, of the mines, was with him. A mob of infuriated miners pressed toward the store. Eyster sprang upstairs and he and the miners began shooting simultaneously. He ran to the top of the building and jumped behind a chimney, when the miners ran into the

# SANTIAGO DONS LOTH TO RESIGN

## THE CUBAN ELEMENT COMES TO THE SURFACE.

People Are Seemingly Enthusiastic. The Spanish Mayor and Collector Both Receive Instructions Not to Turn Over Their Offices to Americans Except Under Protest.

Santiago De Cuba, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Manzanillo to the office of the Associated Press here says that now the American flag is flying over that city, the Cuban element has come to the surface. The people are seemingly enthusiastic. The mayor and collector had both received instructions not to turn over their offices to the Americans, except under protest and in the presence of counsel and a notary. In the office of the collector was found a cable message from Senor Montero, the chief of customs at Havana, notifying him that the military occupation of the Americans was not to affect the present administration, which is still an autonomous government, and to remit regularly all funds to Havana by a trusted messenger. The mayor, or alcalde, has similar instructions from the minister of justice. Colonel Ray, the American military commander at Manzanillo, is not the man to stand nonsense. He immediately suspended the protesting officials and temporarily appointed others. Not a cent, however, was found in the treasury.

Colonel Ray today received a message from Senor Maso, president of the insurgent government asking him to command if he, Maso, could make an unofficial visit to Manzanillo without being discourteously treated by the Americans in authority. The colonel replied that he would be glad to receive Senor Maso, and the insurgent steamer Fernando has left Santa Cruz del Sur to bring Maso to Manzanillo, where he will probably arrive on Thursday.

The arrival here of the insurgent president will probably simplify the important question of the disarmament of the insurgent forces in the Manzanillo jurisdiction.

GENERAL RIOS SURPRISED.

General Rios, the Spanish commander, apparently thought the insurgents would be given the civil government of Manzanillo and he was astonished when he found that this was not the case.

The steamer San Juan has left here with 104,000 rations in charge of Major Brooke and another officer. The San Juan will join the steamer Reina de Los Angeles, which is in charge of Lieutenant Romero.

The Spanish club here, fearing trouble, has been closed and a company of the Fifth regular United States infantry is stationed in its neighborhood to keep order.

General Wood recently received word that an attack upon the Spanish had been planned and, though he did not believe this to be true, he deemed it wise, as a matter of precaution, to send two companies of troops to guard the building.

There are about 2,600 Jamaican negroes in this city waiting for work, which is not to be had, and the British consul here has cabled to the authorities at Kingston notifying them to stop other negroes from coming, as only miners are wanted here.

GEN. LAWTON DEPARTS.

Major General Henry W. Lawton, governor of the military department of Santiago, left today for the United States on board the transport Michigan, accompanied by his aide, Captain Barker at El Morro fired a salute of thirteen guns. General Wood and many other officers assembled at the wharf to bid General Lawton farewell, and more than 7,000 Cubans raised a lusty cheer as the ship sailed away.

Thirty cannon captured by the forces and in the trenches are now ready for shipment to the United States. The proposed plan is to give to fifteen of the principal cities of the country two guns each as trophies, to be placed in positions of honor in the public parks.

General Wood purposes at an early date to visit the cities of Santiago province that are nominally Cuban and to make the alacdes swear allegiance to the United States. In cases where they refuse they will be deposed. Captain Scott will relieve Captain Barker as commander of the port of Santiago.

# TRIUMPH OF THE U. S.

## The Virginia Foot Ball Eleven Suffers Defeat.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The University of Virginia foot ball eleven was defeated by Pennsylvania this afternoon, in twenty minute halves, by the score of 34 to 0, twelve in the first half and twenty-two in the second. The Virginians put up a fairly good article of foot ball and were not without a few good plays. In fact, all of Pennsylvania's touchdowns were due to a fumble of Elsom, who fell on the ball back of Virginia's goal and fumbled it. Pennsylvania also fumbled considerably, but there was a noticeable improvement in team play, and when Overfield took his position at center in the second half there was a vast improvement in the Red and Blue play.

# Victims of Typhoid.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—A. C. Ivy, Company L, Second Tennessee infantry, died at Jefferson hospital today. Joseph Myers, Company A, Tenth Ohio volunteers, died at Lancaster, and John Ely, First United States volunteer engineers, died at Doylestown. All were victims of typhoid fever. Ivy and Myers were recruited from Camp Meade, and Ely, who was the son of an ex-Sheriff, was brought from Ponce, Porto Rico, about three weeks ago.

# Friends of Indians.

Lake Mohawk, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The sixteenth anniversary of the first meeting of the Indians held its first session today. Among the notable persons present besides those included in the list of officers and committee are Rev. A. M. Buckley, New York; General James Grant Wilson, New York; General E. Whittlesey, of Washington; Herbert Nelson, Philadelphia; and Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Brooklyn.

# HAD TOO MUCH POI.

## Drunk Lieutenant Declares Martial Law at Honolulu.

Honolulu, Oct. 12.—On the night of Oct. 3, Second Lieutenant Merriam, United States army, and First Lieutenant Wheelock, New York volunteers, declared martial law in Honolulu. Wheelock was provost marshal in charge of about 100 soldiers. For two hours things were lively. Citizens were ordered off the streets. Orders were enforced by mounted men under Wheelock's command. Sailors were chased aboard their ships and two cupolas of custom's officers had to scramble for safety. General King was very angry when he heard what was being done.

# SPIRIT OF BRITAIN DOES NOT SLUMBER

## Roseberry's Speech on the Affair With France—Nations of the World Are Given a Hint.

London, Oct. 12.—Lord Roseberry, the Liberal leader and former premier, presiding today at an agricultural dinner at Epsom, referred to the critical situation on the upper Nile. He said:

There are two or three considerations in connection with the question which make it of some gravity, the greatest being that in face of a deliberate making that a particular act, that act, in spite of great geographical difficulties, great distances and almost unmountable obstacles, had been deliberately committed. The "unfriendly" used diplomatically is of exceptional weight and gravity, and when used to denote an act committed by one government against another the situation is grave.

On that point I will say no more. Behind the policy of the government in this matter there is the unifying and united strength of the nation.

I am perfectly certain that no idea of weakening on this question has entered the heads of her majesty's present advisers. They have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the blue book, and the nation will make any sacrifice and go to any length to sustain their action.

There is no doubt that the question of the flag is an event of great gravity. We all honor that flag and would not wish it the slightest disrespect. But, some one has said that the flag in this case is not the flag of France, but of an individual explorer, and not therefore, carrying the full weight of the republic behind it.

Among the reassuring features is the fact that M. Delcasse the French minister of foreign affairs has received the representations of Great Britain in a conciliatory spirit. By denying the existence of a Marchand mission, he has deprived Major Marchand of the official character which would give the holding of the flag a much more serious aspect.

After mentioning the untenability of Major Marchand's isolated position, Lord Roseberry said: "These considerations lead me to hope that the incident will be peacefully settled in a conciliatory manner, but France must understand that there can be no compromise of the rights of Egypt."

Referring, in concluding his speech to the "general division in recent years to treat Egypt as a national territory, and to interfere upon her rights in various parts of the world," his lordship said:

The present government has shown a spirit of conciliation—some think too much—and a conciliatory disposition that is widely misapprehended. If the nations of the west are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, that her resources are weakened by foreign affairs, they are mistaken. There is no power in the world that can only end in disastrous conflagration.

# HAYWOOD RETURNS.

## He Waives a Hearing on the Charge of Conspiracy.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Benjamin J. Haywood, former state treasurer, today waived a hearing on the charge of conspiracy against him. He was represented by his counsel, Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburgh, to waive the funds of the state and deposit in the People's bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Haywood gave bail in the sum of \$500,000 for his appearance on the November term of court. David H. Lane, a leading Republican politician, becoming his surety.

The hearing today was of only a few minutes' duration. Mr. Haywood was in Omaha last week when warrants were issued for his arrest. He fled and the other three men and through telegraphic correspondence with District Attorney Graham he agreed to at once come to this city for a hearing.

# Princeton Defeats Lafayette.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 12.—The foot ball team of Princeton university defeated Lafayette today in a game played at Princeton this season. The final score stood Princeton, 31; Lafayette, 0. Lafayette played a strong game and on several occasions gained many yards through the Tiger line. Princeton's goal, however, was not once threatened by the team appearing in Lafayette territory, while the supporters of the orange and black rolled up points against their opponents at will.

# Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Oct. 12.—New York—Westland, Antwerp, Sailed; St. Louis, Southampton; Majestic, Liverpool; Southam, Antwerp. Southampton—Arrived: Pomland, New York. Sailed: Kaiser Friedrich, New York. Rotterdam—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York.

# Private Mogg Dead.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A cable from General Brooke to the war department dated at Ponce, Porto Rico, announces the death of Private George Heaton Mogg. Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

# SPAIN WANTS EVERYTHING

## Her Peace Commissioners Display Remarkable Nerve.

# WHAT THEY WOULD LIKE

Would Be Pleased to Have the United States Government Assume the Cuban Debt and Then Give to Spain All the Military Stores and Armament—Grave Difficulties in the Way of a Settlement.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The American peace commission held a session today but, as usual, the subjects under consideration were not disclosed.

According to the Gaulois, the joint sitting yesterday of the peace commission was devoted to an examination of the solution which it is possible to give to two questions in the protocol. The Philippine question, the Gaulois adds, was discussed incidentally, the United States seeking to impose systems of compensations, under which the United States would claim the entire group of the Philippine islands and assume the Cuban debt. As to the Spaniards, it further appears, they would like the United States to assume the Cuban debt and to surrender to Spain all the war material in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The discussion among the commissioners yesterday, still according to the Gaulois, was very animated. Judge Day, the president of the American commission, and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, having received precise instructions from their respective governments, the American commissioners consider that no discussion is possible on the principles themselves, which, in a certain measure, serve as the basis of the protocol. The first preliminary, according to them, while being merely a preliminary nature, should be rigorously observed. They add that "when Spain was overthrown at the conclusion of peace, her power in Cuba was crushed absolutely and in consequence Spain no longer has the right to occupy herself about the destiny of the Antilles islands."

# SPANISH ARGUMENT.

To these arguments the Spaniards, the Gaulois also says, reply that the protocol was signed at a moment so critical and in the face of such an imperative necessity that it cannot be considered as being ratified by the sovereign free wish of the nation. In this fact, they conclude, exists a sufficient reason to allow of their non-acceptance as definite the preliminary convictions relating to Cuba.

"The arrival therefore at an understanding," says the Gaulois, "offers grave difficulties and one asks with anxiety how the negotiations will eventually terminate."

In diplomatic circles here it is declared that the conjectures of the newspapers on the problems before the peace commissions are not justified by facts. It is added that the relations between the two commissions are in no way so delicate as the newspapers indicate.

The American peace commission at 5 o'clock today engaged in its first function outside of purely diplomatic nature. The figures at the hall of its own building, entertained the members of both commissions with a stage performance in which Coquelin, Loie Fuller and others took part, and which was witnessed by the Spanish ambassador, Senor Leon y Castillo, the United States ambassador, General Porter and about two hundred representatives of the best Paris society, in addition to the members of both peace commissions.

The occasion was informal and pleasing, being similar to several such entertainments given annually by the Figaro to notable persons. They are always attended by people belonging to the best society in the French capital.

# YELLOW FEVER SPREADS.

Sixty-one Cases and One Death in Mississippi.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The official dispatches to the Marine hospital service today shows that on yesterday there were ten cases in the state of Mississippi infected with yellow fever. Sixty-one cases were reported and one death, which occurred at Harrison.

At Franklin, La., there were twenty new cases, but they are reported to be of a mild type and there were no deaths there. The outbreak reported at Bay St. Louis, Miss., proves to be at Wayland, a little village four miles this side of the center of the bay. The report today shows nine cases there.

# BATTLESHIPS SAIL.

## The Oregon and Iowa Under Sealed Orders.

New York, Oct. 12.—The battleships Oregon and Iowa sailed today with sealed orders from Washington.

There has been considerable speculation as to the destination of the battleships. It was at first stated they would proceed direct to Manila, but subsequent reports threw some doubt on this, and Honolulu may be their objective point from whence they may proceed to Manila to strengthen Admiral Dewey's position.

# Conductor Lyons Killed.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 12.—Stephen H. Lyons, aged 42, one of the best known freight conductors on the Lehigh valley railroad, was instantly killed at Port Jervis today. He was standing on the track watching another train when his own train backed down on him. He was thrown under the wheels and horribly crushed.

# THE NEWS THIS MORNING

## Weather Indications Today:

Fair; Variable Winds.

- 1 General—Gen. Gomez Would Disband Cuban Army.
- 2 Spanish Peace Commissioners, Santiago Spaniards Reluctant to Quit Office.
- 3 Fatal Encounter Between Strikers and Deputies.
- 4 General—Canadians Accused of Jumping Claim.
- 5 Financial and Commercial.
- 6 Local—Return of Pennsylvania Soldiers from Porto Rico.
- 7 Court Proceedings.
- 8 Editorial.
- 9 Comment of the Press.
- 10 Local—Moses-Woolmer Wedding.
- 11 Italians Celebrate the Discovery of America.
- 12 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
- 13 News Round About Scranton.
- 14 General—Gossip of the Soldiers.
- 15 Camp Meade.
- 16 Letter from Dawson City.

# MR. WANAMAKER

## GIVES WARNING

He States That He Will Prosecute Anyone Printing Articles Based Upon Mr. Penrose's speech.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—John Wanamaker tonight when questioned regarding the speech of Senator Penrose at Reading last night said:

I have read the reported extracts from Senator Penrose's speech alleged to have been delivered at Reading last night. It is difficult from these extracts to understand what accusations he intended to make. Does he mean to charge me with knowledge of the fraudulent issue of the stock of the Keystone Bank at or before the time of its issue, or of any criminal knowledge of its issue whatever? Does he mean to charge that I and any criminal knowledge of the deposit by the treasurer of the city of public money for the payment of anybody's private debts or for any unlawful purpose? If he does I will arrest him for libel as speedily as a warrant can be obtained and served. As my speech was only an oral utterance, I am advised by my attorneys that I would have only the slow and inadequate remedy of a civil suit for damages, and that I cannot have a warrant for arrest for mere words spoken. I pronounce all the apparent charges and innuendoes of his reported speech absolutely false.

I have learned that the Quay managers have concocted a libelous article against me, based upon the affairs of the Keystone Bank and in the line of Senator Penrose's speech of last night, and that it had been put in the form of plate matter for newspaper publication. I give public notice to all persons concerned that I will prosecute promptly and to the full extent of the law whoever shall be guilty of the printing and circulation of such libelous matter. I do not intend to dignify the guarded, evasive and uncertain slanders of Mr. Penrose by a more specific reference to this time, but I desire by this comprehensive denial, to put on their guard all persons who might otherwise be entrapped into the use of the libelous matter sought to be circulated.

# KNIGHTS AT PITTSBURG.

## The Grand Encampment in Session in Carnegie Hall.

Pittsburg, Oct. 12.—The grand encampment Knights Templar resumed its meeting this morning in Carnegie hall, Schenck Theater. Past Grand Master of Nebraska Wm. R. Rowen, to the code of statutes, as follows:

Membership in a commandery is dependent upon and co-existent with membership in a lodge of Free Masons. Any companion of the Red Cross or Knights Templar, who remains for six months unaffiliated with a lodge of Free Masons is ipso facto suspended in Knights Templar, such suspension to be terminated by affiliation with a lodge.

Tomorrow the designation of the place for the next encampment will be decided upon. While there are several cities in the field to get the next encampment, among them Buffalo, Atlantic City, Niagara Falls, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Detroit and Louisville, it looks from the way the Kentuckians are working that they will carry off the championship. The election of the next grand junior warden, another important matter, will then also be decided and for this honorary position, Sir Knicht Lee S. Smith, one of the most prominent men of the fraternity in this city, is the only name mentioned so far. This position is the acme of the organization, that of the grand master.

# TABLET DEDICATED.

Colonial Dames Honor the Memory of General Sullivan.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 12.—At Bear Creek a romantic spot, the monument, this afternoon, the Wilkes-Barre branch of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America dedicated a tablet which marks a bridge erected by General Sullivan during his famous march against the six nations of Indians in 1778.

There were religious services conducted by Rev. Dr. Hodge, of the First Presbyterian church of this city, after which historical addresses were made by Miss Hannah P. James and Miss Mary Prudden.

# Champion Golf Player.

New York, Oct. 12.—The second day play in the women's championship golf tournament on the Ardsley golf club's links was concluded at an early hour this afternoon. Miss Beatrice Hoyt, the present champion, still holds the premier position, and unless something unforeseen happens will retain the trophy for another year. Her display of golf today was not quite as brilliant as yesterday, but far ahead of anything shown by other contestants.

# GOMEZ FAVORS DISBANDMENT

## He Is Eager to Co-Operate with the United States.

# SUGGESTS AN ELECTION

The Cuban Commander Believes That His Army Should Be Disbanded as Soon as Spanish Evacuation Has Been Effectuated—He Is Also in Favor of a General Election at Which Spaniards and Cubans Alike Shall Have an Opportunity to Express Their Preference as to the Form of Government.

Havana, Oct. 12.—The sites for at least two American camps have already been selected by the commission appointed for that purpose. The first will be outside Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, and the second will be at Guanajay, twenty miles further. The main object in view in the selection of the camps, besides their healthy location, is the possibility of approaching them without having to enter the harbor of Havana, which is considered to be the main source of infection.

The Guanajay site is only a few miles from Mariel, on the coast, and there is a splendid wagon road between them. The trip of the United States dispatch boat yesterday to Mariel was taken in this connection. Her commander was instructed to report on the harbor facilities and as to the exact condition of the entrance into the harbor, which is partly blocked by the beached transport Alfonso XIII.

The engineers attached to the commission are studying the possibility of making a wharf east of Morro castle, the landing place for Guanabacoa camp, but it presents serious difficulties. The engineers expect to leave next week to select camp locations at Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos and Havana, going as far as Santiago.

The United States health commission, with the exception of Colonel Waring, was on board the Mascotte. The colonel is expected on board the Orizaba.

The steamer City of Antonio arrived at Matanzas this morning. She had a million rations on board.

The steamer Resolute sailed this morning for Tortugas.

At a private conference at the palace yesterday General Wade requested Captain General Blanco to cause the evacuation at the earliest possible date of two ports of the island, in order to facilitate the immediate bringing of relief rations into Cuba.

There is no truth in the rumor that Colonel Paillerie, the chief of police, will renounce his office within a few days. The colonel will continue as active chief of police as long as Captain General Blanco remains in control here.

Colonel Rowen and his aide-de-camp arrived here last night, thus completing their trip from Santiago. They traveled most of the distance on horseback and on the way visited a number of Cuban camps, where, Colonel Rowen says, want and destitution abound.

GOMEZ INTERVIEWED.

The colonel had an interview with General Gomez and found the insurgent commander eager to co-operate with the United States. Gomez was in favor of the Spaniards being disbanded as soon as the Spaniards evacuate the island and a permanent form of government is established. It is probable that General Gomez will be elected president. He is in favor of a general election in which Cubans and Spaniards will alike take part, and in which all taxpayers will have a vote and voice.

The officials report of the mortality condition of Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, which has a population of 12,000 souls, shows that there were 53 deaths there during the month of September.

James K. Elwell, who has charge of the distribution of Red Cross rations in Santiago, came to this city during the morning for instructions from the commissioner. He will return to Matanzas this evening and it is likely that most of the rations will be distributed in the Cuban camps at Rejas, Remedios and Cabaiguana.

The Spanish steamer Montserrat, leaving here this afternoon, will call at Cienfuegos and will take sick soldiers from the military hospitals there and at Holguin.

A committee composed of the chief officers and the volunteer regiments at the head of which was the senior colonel, the Count of Diana, handed General Parrado this morning a note containing the decisions arrived at at a general meeting of the officers, called to discuss the question of disbanding the volunteers.

A note was handed to our commissioners yesterday treating of the fortresses, batteries and other fortifications and camps of the island, as belonging to the United States, which shows that some progress is being made in the work which the military commissions were instructed to carry out.

# Plate for the Kentucky.

Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Bethlehem Iron company tonight finished and shipped to the New-Port News navy yard armor plate for the Kentucky. The consignment included three plates for the after turret of the 12-inch gun and weighed one hundred tons.

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Forecast for Thursday, Oct. 13: Fair, with light winds, followed by inclement weather, with showers and wind becoming variable.